[No. CLXXIV.] THE [November 21, 1789]

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

Price Six-Pence.] SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1789. [Vol. IV.]

General Post-Office,

New-York, October 5, 1789.

PROPOSALS will be received at this office until the 15th of November next, for the conveyance of the mails for one year, commencing on the first day of January. 1790, from Portland in Maſſachuſetts, to Savannah in Georgia, by either ſtage carriages or horſes.

The articles of contract will be as follows:

1ſt. That the mail ſhall be conveyed three times each week, from the firſt of May to the firſt day of November; and twice a week from the firſt of November to the firſt of May; from Portland in Maſſachuſetts, to Suffolk in Virginia; and from Suffolk to Savannah in Georgia. twice in each week, from May firſt to November firſt, and once in each week from November firſt to May firſt.

2d. That the contractors be anſwerable for the care and fidelity of the perſons to whom they entruſt the carriage of the mail; and that both they and their drivers or riders take the cuſtomary oaths.

3d. That bonds be given with two ſufficient ſureties, for the performance of each contract.

4th. That where the mail is conveyed by ſtages, a perſon muſt be ſent with the ſame, whoſe ſole buſineſs it ſhall be to take care of it; and there muſt be in each ſtage carriage, a ſecure and convenient place appropriated to its reception.

5th. That in caſe any accident ſhall happen to the ſtage to delay it, the male ſhall be forwarded ſo as to arrive at each office at the ſtated hour, at the expence of the contractor.

6th. The payments to the contractors will be made at the end of each quarter; the penalties for failures, if any, being firſt deducted.

The propoſals muſt ſpecify the loweſt terms, by either ſtages or horſes, and be confined to the following diſtances.

From Portland to Portſmouth,	60 miles.
From Portſmouth to Boſton	61
From Boſton to New York,	249
From New-York to Philadelphia,	95
From Philadelphia to Baltimore,	102
From Baltimore to Alexandria,	54
From Alexandria to Edenton	286
From Edenton to Waſhington	56
From Waſhington to Newbern,	38
From Newbern to Wilmington,	93
From Wilmington to Georgetown,	127
From Georgetown to Charleſton	62
From Charleſton to Savannah	219

The ſame perſon or perſons may make propoſitions for as many of the above diſtances as he pleaſes, taking care to ſpecify particularly the loweſt terms for each diſtrict.

That there be ſtated and convenient hours of arrival at, and from each poſt office, and a reaſonable time allowed for making up a mail to be forwarded from each; and in order to aſcertain the times of the mails actually arriving and departure, way-bills will be forwarded.

Propoſals will alſo be received for the following croſs roads:

From the city of New York to the city of Albany

From the city of New York to Danbury in the ſtate of Connecticut; and from thence to Harrford.

From the city of Philadelphia to the town of Vienna in Maryland.

From the city of Annapolis to Leonard's town in St. Mary's county, by the route of Upper Marlborough, Piſcataway and Port Tobacco.

From Frederickſburgh in Virginia, to Hobb's Hole on Rappahannock; and from thence to the port of entry on Yeocomico upon Potowmack river; and from thence to Urbanna, the port of entry on Rappahannock river.

From the town of Wilmington to Fayetteville in North Carolina, by the route of Elizabethtown.

From Fayetteville in North-Carolina, to Cambden in South Carolina; and from thence to Charleſton in the ſame ſtate; and from Cambden by the route of Columbia to Auguſta in the ſtate of Georgia.

The contracts for the above croſs roads are to commence on the firſt day of January next, and to continue for one year. They are to be made on the following principles.

I. That the contractors ſhall enjoy the excluſive privilege of carrying letters or packets for hire on the above routes, and all the emoluments ariſing therefrom during the term of the contract; they giving bond with two ſufficient ſureties for performance.

II. That the rates of poſtage on theſe routes, ſhall in no caſe exceed thoſe charged purſuant to acts of Congreſs, for letters and packets on the main poſt road; and that ſuch contract ſhall not occaſion any expence to the general poſt office.

Propoſals will alſo be received for the conveyance of the mail from Philadelphia to Pittſburgh, by the route of Lancaſter, Yorktown, Carliſle, Chambersſtown and Bedford; and between Portland and Wiſcaſſet in Maſſachuſetts. The mail to be diſpatched once in each fortnight from the poſt offices reſpectively.

Propoſals for either the main or croſs roads, muſt be made in writing, ſealed and ſent to the poſt maſter general.

SAMUEL OSGOOD, P. M. G.

The printers in the United States are requeſted to inſert the above in their papers.

Greenſburgh, October 23, 1789.

TO all adminiſtrators that may have entered bail in the county of Weſtmoreland, and have not exhibited their accounts agreeable to law; Notice is hereby given, that except they be and appear before the regiſter in Greenſburgh, on or before the firſt week in December next, provided with proper vouchers in order for ſettlement, that their reſpective bail bonds will be put in ſuit for the ſecurity of the legatees and others concerned.

Notice is likewiſe given to all legatees, deviſees and others that may have any intereſt in any laſt will and teſtament left in the regiſter's office in the time of James Kimball, late recorder for ſaid county, that they are not committed to record.

WILLIAM MAGHE.

THE ſubſcriber informs the public, that he has ſeveral OUTLOTS, near Pittſburgh, which he intends to let, in whole or in part, for any number of years as ſhall be agreed, on reaſonable terms,

All perſons indebted to him, particularly for ferry accounts, are deſired to make immediate payment, otherwiſe they may expect to have their accounts put in ſuit.

HUGH ROSS.

October 16, 1789.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Elizabeth townſhip, Alleghany county, in April 1788, a black and white Bull, ſuppoſed then to be about two years old, no mark perceivable. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away in three weeks from this date.

RICHARD M'CLURE.

November 5, 1789.

WAS taken from a certain James Black, on the 14th inſtant, ſuppoſed to be ſtolen, a round black Beaver Hat, almoſt new, with red lining, and a piece of red leather in the fore part of the crown. The owner may have it again by applying to the ſubſcriber, living about nine miles from Pittſburgh, on the great road leading to Greenſburgh, proving property, and paying the expence of this advertiſement.

THOMAS SAMPSON.

Allegheny County, October 22, 1789.

James Poupard,

GOLDSMITH, SILVERSMITH, JEWELLER, and ENGRAVER, laſt from Philadelphia.

In Second ſtreet, at the Stone Houſe, formerly occupied by Mr. John Gibſon, in Pittſburgh

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he makes and ſells all kinds of Gold, Silver, and Jewellery work, in the neweſt taſte, and at reaſonable rates.

Engraves all ſorts of Deſigns on Copper plates, either Pictures, Landſcapes, Coats of Arms, &c.

Cuts Coats of Arms, Creſts, and Cyphers, on Watch, Compter, or Office Seals, either of Gold, Silver, braſs or ſteel. Makes and Engraves Free Maſons Medals, &c.

Clocks and Watches cleaned and repaired in the carefuleſt manner and diſpatch.

Pittſburgh, November 6, 1789.

N. B. Country produce will be taken in payment for any of the above work.

WHereas George Juſtus, deceaſed, did give three notes to a certain Robert Forlow, dated in December 1784, payable in three different gales, the times of payment I cannot recollect. The ſaid Forlow, by the beſt information I can get, lives in Kentucky, in conſideration for a certain tract of land lying on the waters of Raccon, near Mr. Samuel Wilſon's mill: and whereas the ſaid Forlow, has not given a ſufficient title for ſaid land, this is to forewarn any perſon from taking an aſſignment on ſaid notes, as it is out of my power to pay them until compelled by law.

ISAAC JUSTUS, Adminiſtrator.

October 30, 1789.

Philadelphia, October 30, 1789.

SIR.

Perſuaded that your preſs is conducted on the enlightened and public ſpirited principles of impartiality and public utility, I have no heſitation in requeſting the re publication of the incloſed number of the Centinel, in one of your firſt papers. This piece contains a ſuccinct ſummary of the conduct of the enemies of the ſtate conſtitution, and in ſhort, the conduct of the enemies to republican liberty, and therefore is intereſting to every citizen of Pennſylvania.

I am, Sir,

Your humble ſervant,

CENTINEL.

Mr. Scull, Pittſburgh.

CENTINEL, REVIVED.

NUMBER XXXVI.

To the PEOPLE of PENNSYLVANIA.

Friends and Fellow Citizens,

A REVIEW of the conduct of the ruling junto in regard to the invaluable conſtitution of this ſtate, and the liberty of the preſs in particular, re-

every man who was not enthuſiaſtically animated with the ſacred ardour of patriotiſm, every man who was influenced by motives of private intereſt, or unprincipled ambition, or who judged by ordinary appearances, had no heſitation in conciding that the power of Britain would ſpeedily overwhelm all oppoſition in Pennſylvania and that ruin and proſcription would be the wretched fate of the raſh whigs, more eſpecially thoſe who ſhould be guilty of the aggravated creation of eſtabliſhing or executing a rebel government.

Indeed, ſuch was the menacing complection of public affairs at this period, that nothing but the intimidating deciſion of the friends to the revolution, which ſtruck awe into the diſaffected, could have reſcued this ſtate from the immediate poſſeſſion of royalty, whoſe influence predominated in all the great departments of the then government,

It was at this auſpicious moment of genuine patriotiſm, unalloyed by ſelfiſh, ambitious or ſiniſter motives, uſually too predominant in the moſt perfect productions of mankind, that the invaluable conſtitution of this ſtate was framed; for the artful ſcheming politician, and the intereſted and ſordid of all deſcriptions, had withdrawn themſelves from any concern in moulding a government, which they ſuppoſed could not be maintained, and which, in caſe Britain prevailing, would certainly draw upon its authors the vengeance of incenſed royalty; and thus the glorious, unexampled opportunity was afforded of fundamentally eſtabliſhing the equal liberty, felicity and dignity of the people by a convention, purified by the extraordinary circumſtances of the time, from every ſelfiſh and adverſe influence.

The conduct of the junto at this momentous criſis ought ever to be kept in view, as it ſo unequivocally indicates their real character. On the one hand, fearful of being ſtained with the treaſonable crime of aſſiſting or countenancing the formation of what might be deemed, in one event of the war, a rebel government, they cautiouſly avoided taking any part in it; but, on the other hand, execrating the republican principles upon which it was conſtructed, they viewed its eſtabliſhment with horror: in this dilemma the junto adopted an expedient, generated by unprincipled ambition and conſummate cunning, which would anſwer their intereſted, deſigning views in either event of the war; they determined to exert all their influence to prevent the infant conſtitution being organized or brought into operation, and vainly flattered themſelves with ſucceſs, they ſuppoſed it muſt fall through for want of qualified men to conduct it, as the former officers of government, with a ſingle exception, were inimical, and the junto would not ſuffer any man, under their influence, to accept of any office under it.

The two great objects of the junto, in this atrocious, daring conduct, were, that, in caſe Britain ſhould prevail in the conteſt, their oppoſition to the execution of the *ſtate* government would be a high recommendation to the favor and patronage of the enemy; and in the other event, of America triumphing, it might prevent the odious principles of equal liberty and equal privileges becoming permanently eſtabliſhed, and thereby enable them to come forward at a more favorable opportunity, and new mould the government agreeably to their unprincipled ambition. And this game of ſordid ambition was unremittingly purſued at the riſk of our political ſalvation. Even the actual invaſion of the ſtate, by a formidable and revengeful enemy, did not abate, but, on the contrary, invigorated their treaſonable oppoſition and machinations againſt the government of this commonwealth, although our political exiſtence, our lives, our liberties, our fortunes, and, in ſhort, every thing valuable and intereſting to human nature, depended, in a great meaſure, upon the efficiency and active agency of this government.

However, when the junto found that the conſtitution could and would be adminiſtered, notwithſtanding their virulent oppoſition, and the numerous refuſals of qualified men to hold offices under it; then they varied their policy by inſidiouſly procuring themſelves and adherents to be introduced into the legiſlature, in order more effectually to embarraſs and impede the meaſures of government, by their perſonal influence and pernicious machinations, in which they were too ſucceſsful; and that there

luring them by the flattering proſpect of participating in the benefits of the revolution in common with the aſſertors of liberty, they rivetted theſe people to their party views by the ſtrongeſt paſſions in human nature, ſuppoſed intereſt, prejudice and malignity.

With ſuch powerful aſſociates, the junto have been enabled to aſſume the reigns of government, which they have improved at once to plunder the community, to advance their corrupt influence, and to forward the deſtruction of the conſtitution of this ſtate, by wilfully running every part of it to the greateſt poſſible abuſe, thereby to diſguſt the people againſt their excellent conſtitution; the wiſeſt proviſions, the moſt ſalutary reſtrictions they have perverted, and endeavoured to render ineffectual and obnoxious, and all this too in direct violations of the ſacred obligation of oaths, which have been no impediment in the accompliſhment of this nefarious buſineſs. For inſtance, in order to bring a ſingle legiſlature into diſrepute, they have almoſt totally diſregarded the injunction of the conſtitution to publiſh all bills from one ſeſſion to another, and never to enact a law in the ſame ſeſſion in which it originated, *unleſs* in caſes of *ſudden neceſſity*; although every member is under oath ſo to do, and which oath, the junto and their adherents finally took, when all danger was ſuppoſed to be over from the enemy. In ſhort, every device of ambition, every ſuggeſtion of iniquitous ingenuity has been practiſed to vilify the conſtitution, and depreciate it in the opinion of the people; and various have been their attempts to procure another convention to ſubvert it, and once their raſh confidence led them into an exhibition of the bleſſed government that they wiſhed to ſubſtitute, a propoſition of government that excited almoſt univerſal execration and rejection.

The turpitude and unprincipled ambition of the ruling junto became, however, as length ſo glaring as to be diſcerned through the almoſt impervious veil of party prejudice, and many of their ſo long deluded allies, the Quakers and others, found that they were made the unconſcious inſtruments of venality and unprincipled ambition; and the increaſing illumination produced by the ſalutary influence of a free and informed preſs, preſaged a ſpeedy revival of public ſpirit in this claſs of citizens, and conſequent downfal of the junto, from the alarming heights of corrupt dominion that they had ſo craftily obtained, through the aſſiſtance of their deluded allies.

The junto, aware of the odium which the daily diſcoveries of their principles and conduct were exciting in the minds of the community, and ſenſible that even the powerful ſpell of the malignant ſpirit of toryiſm would not much longer entrance the judgments of that claſs of citizens, but that even they were gradually diſcerning the peculation and ambitious projects, to which they had been ſo long ſubſervient: the junto, I ſay, apprized of the precarious tenure by which they held their iniquitous ſway, have determined to improve their preſent power to place themſelves independent of the ſentiments and reſentments of the community, by ſubverting that invaluable palladium of republicaniſm, the conſtitution of this commonwealth, and eſtabliſhing, in its place, a government that will give them the uncontroulable and permanent command of the liberties and property of the people, and thereby enable them to indulge in the unreſtrained enjoyment of their corrupt and ambitious principles.

In order to accompliſh this deſirable object, they have precipitated the calling of a convention under the fallacious and deluſive pretence of adopting our government to that of the United States, which is expreſſly declared to be paramount in all its operations to the ſeveral ſtate conſtitutions, and notwithſtanding but nine thouſand ſome hundred names ſanctioned the meaſure, out of ſixty nine thouſand taxables in the ſtate, and many of even theſe names the reſult of fraud and impoſition, and almoſt all of them procured in ſuch a clandeſtine manner, as that the community in general were not aware of any petitions circulating in favor of a convention.

As to the pretence of the neceſſity of an immediate convention to leſſen the undue ſize of the executive council, owing to the encreaſe in the number of counties, no perſon of any diſcretion has been gulled by that, becauſe, in another year, a conſtitutional, ſafe, and regular reviſion and amendment would have taken place, through the medium of a council of cenſors, of this as well as every other exceptionable part of the conſtitution, without expoſing all the fundamentals of liberty to the artful and inſidious machinations of the venal and ambitious in the preſent unlimited convention.

Greatly, my fellow citizens, ought you to prize a conſtitution that, from its origin to this day, has been ſo remarkable for incurring the deteſtation and continued oppoſition of the venal and ambitious, and who have repeatedly uſed every artifice to delude you to call a convention, under a pretence of amending it, to eradicate its noble ſimplicity and republicaniſm, ſo obnoxious to unprin-

cipled ambition; but upon former occaſions your diſcernment always penetrated the inſidious deſign and prevented its ſucceſs; however, your enemies have now come forward under a new diſguiſe, viz. as friends to the general government of the United States, who profeſs their main intention in calling a convention to be to adapt our government to that of Congreſs. This deception I am fearful will be fatal to your liberties, for two many of you are lulled into a falſe confidence by this ſpecious profeſſion.

Having given the outlines of the conduct of the junto in regard to the ſtate conſtitution, for the limits of a newſpaper eſſay are much too circumſcribed to enter into a particular detail of their turpitude, I ſhall now proceed, agreeably to my plan, to notice their conſpiracy againſt the *liberty of the preſs*, that ſucceſsful detector of their peculation, venality and ambitious deſigns.

The Centinel and other writers, emboldened by a virtuous ſenſe of duty to their country, having, diſregardleſs of the rancour and vengeance of the potent junto, dragged them forth before the dread tribunal of the public, and arraigned their conduct they, ſtruck dumb with conſcious guilt, have not made a ſolitary attempt to refute one of the numerous and weighty charges adduced againſt them, but have been forced to a tacit confeſſion of their truth. For more than eighteen months the junto have been in this diſgraceful and vexatious ſituation, expoſed to the keen and continued inveſtigations of truth and patriotiſm, without being able to make any defence; at laſt, grown outrageous under the ſcourge of the preſs, and trembling for the loſs of all their ill gotten wealth and power, they have flagitiouſly reſolved to deſtroy the liberty of the preſs, and accordingly are carrying this alarming meaſure into actual execution, and not by the uſual and imperceptible methods of tyrants, but by the moſt flagrant and deciſive uſurpation and exertion of deſpotic power.

Who would have believed ſeven years ago that there could have appeared ſo ſoon a combination of men ſo daringly preſumptious, as to revive and adopt in this land of freedom, the deteſtable inventions of *ſtar chamber* tyranny of infamous memory, and that too in expreſs contradiction to our laws, our uſages, of every ſentiment of freedom and the dignity of human nature, and moreover, in expreſs violation of the conſtitution of this ſtate, the higheſt delegated authority, which declares that the liberty of the preſs ſhall remain inviolate.

The monſtrous and ſlaviſh doctrine of truth being deemed a libel equally with malicious falſhood, and conſequently ſubjecting the printer to fine and impriſonment has been aſſumed for the nefarious purpoſe of preventing all inveſtigations into the conduct of our rulers. The junto have availed themſelves of a devoted tool, who alledges that a certain publication is a libel on his character; he procures an indictment againſt the printer, who offers to prove the truth of the matter complained of as libellous, but he is told, no, we will not admit you to juſtify or eſtabliſh the truth of the publication, becauſe that is immaterial to the crime, it is ſtill a libel, and whether guilty of ſlanderous falſhoods or not, you ſhall be puniſhed in order to deter all printers hereafter from publiſhing any ſtrictures upon their rulers, and thereby enable them to peculate, oppreſs and act as they pleaſe. Indeed, agreeably to the legal maxims that govern the doctrine of libels, it is held for law, that the truth of the publication is an aggravation of the offence, becauſe being true it has a greater tendency to excite the ill blood of the perpetrators of the villainy, and thereby occaſion tumult and blood ſhed, the ridicule and abſurdity of which execrable reaſoning has been formerly ludicrouſly expoſed by aſking whether a perſon guilty of murder ſhould be ſuffered to eſcape with impunity and thus encouraged to repeat his tranſgreſſions on the community, leſt by hanging him you ſhould incur his ill blood and that of his relatives and connections.

Another doctrine of the ſame odious origin with the other, has been alſo adopted and exerciſed for the ſame purpoſe. This is the doctrine of *conſtructive contempts*, which ſupercedes the trial by jury, the conſtitutional right of every man, and ſubjects the ſuppoſed offender to the arbitrary will and pleaſure of a *bench of judges*. Accordingly Pennſylvania has witneſſed a public ſpirited printer, torn from his family, his buſineſs and ſociety, and immured in a noiſome gaol in the ſultry ſeaſon of the year, without a trial by his peers, on the ground of his having publiſhed ſomething relative to a matter depending in court, which was arbitrarily conſtrued a contempt, although a very inoffenſive, unexceptionable performance; thus the *three* judges who fined and committed him, united the three characters of *party*, *judge* and *jury*, as deſpotic an aſſumption of authority as every diſgraced *Perſia* or *Turky*; and on this occaſion have eſtabliſhed a precedent that may extend to every man, as the moſt innocent converſations as well as publications in newſpapers may be conſtrued by arbitrary and devoted judges to be a contempt of court.

Thus are too powerful engines levelled at the freedom of public diſcuſſion, either of which, unaſſiſted by the other, would be deciſively ſufficient to effect the flagitious object.

I cannot believe that the freemen of Pennſylvania will tamely ſubmit to ſuch daring ſtrides of uſurped power, for the evident purpoſe of veiling the proceedings of government in the impenetrable gloom of deſpotic ignorance and ſervility, by the deſtruction of the liberty of the preſs.

Here I cannot help expreſſing my moſt feeling regret, that a character who ſtood high in the opinion of his country, and for whom I have the ſincereſt attachment, ſhould be ſo blinded by his reſentments of newſpaper attacks, as to become ſubſervient to the junto in bereaving us of that firſt of bleſſings, a free preſs. I wiſh for his own good, as well as the public liberties, that he had been governed in his conduct on this occaſion by the enlightened patriotiſm and magnanimity of judge Bryan, who notwithſtanding he has been more vilified and traduced than any man living through the preſs, yet he has ever ſtood forth the firm and inflexible aſſertor of the liberty of the preſs, from a thorough conviction, founded on the experience of ages, that there is no human tribunal ſo virtuous, independent and perfect as to be entruſted with the power of drawing or applying the line of diſtinction between the licentiouſneſs and the ſalutary freedom of the preſs, and from a like perſuaſion that the inconveniences of the former is a ſmall but an abſolutely neceſſary price for the ineſtimable benefits of the latter, becauſe integrity will generally triumph over the moſt envenomed ſhafts of malice and calumny, and return them with accelerated force upon the baſe aggreſſor, and becauſe the ſcourge of a free preſs is the moſt effectual reſtraint upon the venal and ambitious the moſt powerful vindicator of the injured and oppreſſed and the greateſt bulwark of every privilege, whether of a civil, religious, or political nature. This gentleman is himſelf a ſtriking inſtance that virtuous innocence has nothing to apprehend from the liberty of the preſs; it is conſcious guilt alone that ought and does abominate the enlightened eye of inquiry, and therefore ever labours to extinguiſh it; whereas innocence courts the light as the element in which ſhe appears to the greateſt advantage. Judge Bryan has been for a ſeries of years the conſtant object of the moſt rancourous abuſe levelled at him by the moſt ingenious, artful as well as malignant of parties, he from the ſublime heights of virtuous and and exemplary integrity, looked down with ineffable contempt on all their noiſy impotent malice, and having the approbation and ſupport of conſcious innocence, he enjoyed an uninterrupted tranquility of mind amidſt the ſlanderous and calumniating ſhower that poured on his character; and he has moreover had the ſatisfaction to find he has been as little injured in the opinion of his fellow citizens as he was in his own feelings, which his enemies have been ſo thoroughly convinced of, that they have ceaſed abuſing him for twelve months paſt. Judge Bryan, with the greateſt poſſible provocation, has too enlightened a patriotiſm to be exaſperated into a concurrence to deſtroy the liberty of the preſs.

I moſt earneſtly wiſh that the firſt mentioned character would diſpaſſionately reflect upon the nature and tendency of his proceedings againſt the preſs, which would enable him to diſcern at once the vile uſe that is making of him by the junto, and the ruinous conſequences that will inevitably flow to himſelf by a perſeverance in ſuch conduct, which is, no doubt, one of the great objects of the movers in this buſineſs; for he may rely on it, in addition to cruſhing the preſs, their intention is to render him odious as the inſtrument of it, and thus eventually diſplace him from his conſpicuous ſtation.

Before I conclude this number, I ſhall juſt obſerve by way of caution to the uninformed country members of convention, that the junto have brought forward on this great occaſion of ſubverting the conſtitution, two or three characters upon whoſe abilities, addreſs and influence, they have great reliance: one of them is hackneyed in all the fineſſe and ſophiſtry of the bar, without any fixed principles of religion or even morality to embarraſs his conduct, and whoſe execration of liberty has been demonſtrated by his unparalelled preſumption in advocating, on every occaſion, the odious Star Chamber doctrines againſt the freedom of the preſs, and by his implicit zeal in advancing the views of the junto; another character, in addition to the bewildering eloquence of the bar, is deeply verſed in all the intrigues of ambition, and whoſe aſpiring and graſping ſpirit has received a peculiar edge from his pecuniary embarraſſments; another character from whom great advantage is expected among both parties in the convention is . Friendſhip arreſts my pen, and will not permit me to proceed.

CENTINEL.

Philadelphia, October 24, 1789.

Pittſburgh, November 21.

Further returns of the late General Election.

For MIFFLIN COUNTY.
Convention. Thomas Beal.
Aſſembly. John Harris.

LUZERNE COUNTY.
Convention. Timothy Pickering.
Council. ..... Butler.
Aſſembly. O. Gore.

NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY.
Council. William Wilſon,
Aſſembly. Samuel Maclay, John White.

DAUPHIN COUNTY.
Convention John Gloninger, Jacob Cook.
Aſſembly. Jacob Miley, John Carſon, James M'Creight.

Extracts from the Journal of the Ohio Company.

WHEREAS, in the opinion of the agents, it is very much for the intereſt of the proprietors at large, that all the lands of the purchaſe ſhould be divided and allotted as immediately as may be: and in order to accommodate them generally, by the option of claſſing as they may think proper, and drawing their rights or ſhares (where they may poſſeſs more than one) either together in contiguity, or by detaching, or annexing them to diſtinct claſſes or diviſions (at their own election) to give them the greater chance for varieties in ſoil and ſituation

It is unanimouſly reſolved, That as ſoon as the exploring committee ſhall have appropriated the lands for donation ſettlements in quantity ſufficient for all the proprietors, Winthrop Sargent, Joſeph Gillman, and Return J. Meigs, eſquires, who are hereby appointed a committee for that purpoſe, ſhall immediately make out, upon a large ſcale a complete map or plan of the whole purchaſe, from the beſt informations which they may be then able to obtain; expreſſing all the lands of the eight acre, three acre, city lots and commons, one hundred and ſixty acre and donation lots, the reſerved lots of Congreſs, ſchool lots, and lots appropriated for religious purpoſes; alſo, the two townſhips given by Congreſs for an univerſity, and the towns, or ſituations for towns, to be reſerved by the company for a future allotment. That, all the reſiduary lands ſhall be, by them the ſaid committee of three, divided and numbered upon paper into forty equal grand diviſions of twenty five ſhares each, as like in quality as may be: That each grand diviſion be divided into five ſubdiviſions of five ſhares each, and each ſubdiviſion into five ſections of ſingle ſhares: That as ſoon as this map or plan is compleated, the agents will form or claſs their ſubſcribers, (who ſhall not previouſly claſs themſelves) by ſections or ſingle ſhares, into ſubdiviſions of five, and grand diviſions of twenty five, and immediately proceed to drawing by lot for ſaid lands, by grand diviſions, ſubdiviſions, and ſections: That in all draughts of ſubdiviſions into (ſections) which may be made up of proprietors, holding four, three, or two and ſingle ſhares. It ſhall be the uſage for the greateſt proprietor, or holder of the greateſt number of ſhares, to take his lands in contiguity, by lot, either in the ſouthern or the northern part of the ſubdiviſion where they ſhall be numbered from north to ſouth, and in the weſtern or eaſtern (by lot alſo) where they may be numbered from weſt to eaſt; and where ſubdiviſions may be made up of two proprietors of two ſhares each, and one of one ſhare, the two greateſt proprietors ſhall receive their ſections by lot, either in the ſouthern or weſtern part of the ſubdiviſion.

Reſolved, That the before named committee be directed to prepare the names and numbers, and make all the neceſſary arrangements for the intended draught.

That previous to the drawing for this ultimate grand diviſon of lands, there ſhall be returns of the proprietors, as they may be claſſed by the agents, or otherwiſe, lodged in the ſecretary's office; and it is recommended in all caſes to conſult the inclinations and intereſts of the proprietors in the order of claſſing

Reſolved, That the agents will give public notice of the time and place of drawing, and that there be two perſons, no ways intereſted in the draught, who ſhall be ſworn to the faithfully drawing out the names and numbers from the boxes, and who alone ſhall be employed in this buſineſs for the draughts of grand diviſions, ſubdiviſions and ſections.

Reſolved, That the ſecretary cauſe the foregoing reſolutions to be publiſhed in the newſpapers of New York and the New England ſtates, to the end, that the proprietors at large may have the option of claſſing themſelves as they may think they are hereby requeſted ſo to do, a themſelves upon this ſubject, either to tive agents, or by information in wr to, and to be lodged with the ſecretary at his office in the city of Marietta, previous to the firſt Monday of March 1790; upon which day it is expected the diviſion will take place.

WINTHROP SARGENT. Secretary to the Ohio Company.

Marietta, November 3. 1789.

Dr. Barnaby relates the following anecdote of Dr. Franklin.

IN his travels through New-England, he had obſerved, that when he went into an inn, every individual of the family had a queſtion or two to propoſe to him relative to his hiſtory; and that till each was ſatisfied, and they had conferred and compared together their information, there was no poſſibility of procuring any refreſhment. Therefore, the moment he went into any of theſe places, he enquired for the maſter, the miſtreſs, the ſons, the daughters, the men-ſervants, and the maid-ſervants; and having aſſembled them all together, he began in this manner, "Good people, I am Benjamin Franklin of Philadelphia; by trade a Printer; and a bachelor; I have ſome relations at Boſton, to whom I am going to pay a viſit: my ſtay will be ſhort, and I ſhall then return and follow my buſineſs, as prudent man ought to do. This is all I know of myſelf, and all I can poſſibly inform you of; I beg therefore, that you will have pity upon me and my horſe, and give us ſome refreſhment."

THE ſubſcriber and company having given their note to a certain Charles Lynch, payable on the 23d day of December 1771, for a quantity of flour which they purchaſed for Alexandor Roſs, by his orders, he being at that time the king's commiſſary, amounting to thirty pounds, Pennſylvania currency, for the uſe of the Britiſh troops then ſtationed at Fort Pitt. Notice is hereby given to all perſons not to take an aſſignment on ſaid note, as I never received any value for it, and the ſaid Lynch was paid the whole amount on the delivery of the flour at Redſtone Old Fort, by the aforeſaid Alexander Roſs, and the note ought to have been given to him, but as he did not know his purchaſers had given any note in behalf of him, paid the money in full when the flour was delivered as above mentioned.

JACOB BAUSMAN.

November 21ſt, 1789.

IN COUNCIL.

Philadelphia, Friday, Sept. 11, 1789.

ON motion, Reſolved, That John Moore, William Jack, and Ephraim Douglaſs, Eſquires, be, and they are hereby authoriſed to inveſtigate the charges of divers inhabitants of Weſtmoreland county, againſt Michael Huffnagle, Eſq; prothonotary of that county, and to report to Council.

Extract from the Minutes,

CHARLES BIDDLE, Sec'y.

To John Moore, William Jack, & Ephraim Douglaſs, Eſqrs.

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Public Notice,

THE partnership of James Lang and George Kinnear, in the business of storekeeping, in Brownsville, under the firm of Lang and Kinnear, was dissolved by mutual consent the 29th June last. All persons who are debtors or creditors of said partnership are to settle with, pay to, and be paid by James Lang, and are requested to settle without delay with him, at his store, lately occupied by the partnership; for Lang and Kinnear.

JAMES LANG

Brownsville, 13th August, 1783.

N. B. James Lang carries on business at said store as formerly.

THE subscriber placed in the hands of Adam Brenning, in huntingdon township, three notes for fifteen pounds or one hundred bushels of rye for each note, in lieu thereof, for a piece of land; and as said Brenning cannot make me a good title for said land, I hereby forwarn any person from taking an assignment of any of the above notes, as I am determined not to pay any of them, until said Brenning makes me a good title for said tract of land, without any dispute.

ADAM HORN

Sept. 30, 1789.

TO BE SOLD,

At Private Sale.

A DIAMOND Lot in Greensburgh, on which there is a well finished and commodious two story log House, with convenient out buildings, inclosed by a post and rail fence; also, a valuable lot near the former, and fronting the principal street, well inclosed, and under high cultivation as a kitchen garden, with two very convenient stables erected on a part thereof, and adjoining the town lots a very valuable out lot of four acres of meadow well fenced; likewise a large and general assortment of houshold furniture. The terms of payment will be easy, and made known to any person inclining to purchase, on application to the subscriber on the premises, and unquestionable clear deeds given, by

DORINGTINE PRICE.

August 7, 1789.

TO BE SOLD

By private contract, on reasonable terms, and the time of payment made easy to the purchaser, the following articles, viz.

A LOT, No. 394, situate in an advantageous part of the Diamond, in the town of Pittsburgh, having one front on the Diamond, and another on Diamond Alley.

A good Still, very little worn, which will contain 110 gallons, together with a worm belonging to the same.

A young unbroken Virginia bred Horse, excellent for the saddle.

A bay Mare, 7 years old, a very good hackney, with a colt at her side, got by old Dove.

Another Colt rising three years old, got by old Dove, same dam.

And also one Cow and one Steer.

For a sight of the articles, and particulars respecting the sale, apply to ANDREW WATSON, at the Indian Queen in Pittsburgh.

N. B. All persons indebted to said Watson are requested to pay their accounts immediately, as they will be put into the hands of a magistrate without further notice.

June 24, 1789.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY last night from the subscribers living in Franklin county, two Servants, viz. Peter Smith, a Mustee, about 23 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high, black, strait hair, had on a lead colored coat and jacket, fustian breeches, new shoes, old wool hat; and Michael Dwyer, lately from the west of Ireland, about 25 years of age, 6 feet high, strong made, red, short curly hair, had on a light blue coat, spotted jacket, & jeanet breeches old hats he took with him some cloaths unknown. Whoever takes up said servants, and secures them so that their masters may get them again, shall have the above reward for both, or Eight Dollars for either.

JAMES POE.
JOSHUA STEVENSON.

October 20, 1789.

WHEREAS the subscriber has given four bonds one of which is for forty pounds, and the other three for twenty pounds each, to a certain Daniel M'Clintock, living in Conecocheague, in consideration for a tract of land lying on Buffaloe lick run on Sawickly; and whereas the said M'Clintock has not, nor cannot make me a sufficient title for said land, this is to forewarn any person from taking an assignment on said bonds, as I am determined not to pay them until I get an indisputable title for the above mentioned tract of land.

PETER WALTZ.

October 16, 1789.

TO BE SOLD-

THAT valuable tract of land formerly the property of Samuel Irwin, Esq; on Peter's creek, Washington county, fifteen miles from Pittsburgh, and fifteen from Washington, and half a mile from the river Monongahela adjoining lands of John Cox, Robert James, Philip Dealy, James Chambers and John Welsh; inhabited by William Brown, John Underhill, Neil Murray, Andrew M'Aslan, and James Sanderson, each having the following quantity of cleared land. William Brown, 60 acres, good buildings, apple and peach orchard, and garden, &c. John Underhill, forty acres; Neil Murray, ten acres, with a still house, still, and compleat set of vessels for two stills; Andrew M'Aslan, twenty acres, and James Sanderson, twenty acres; the yearly rents at present amounts to between seventy and eighty pounds Pennsylvania currency. The said land is half a mile from Charles Bradford's mill, one mile from Magner's mill, one mile from Adam Wickerham, junior's mill, two miles from Adam Wickerham, senior's, mill, and not above four miles from Welsh and Baldwin's mills. The whole or any part of the above will be sold, and for further particulars enquire of John M'Donald, in Pittsburgh; Alexander Addison, Esq; in Washington: or John Cox, on Peter's creek.

Also, to be sold or rented, the stone coal and lime works, on the banks of the river Monongahela, adjoining James Chambers, with a compleat set of tools to carry on said business, and a large keel boat Enas above. October 15, 1789.

John Findlay & William Marshall

Have at their NAIL FACTORY, in Mercersburgh

SHINGLE and Clapboard Nails, Flooring Brads, Large Spikes and Sprigs of all sizes.

Which they will dispose of by the cask or single pound, on reasonable terms, for either Cash, Furs, or Ginseng.

Mercersburgh, June 10, 1789.

A Generous price given for Clean Linen and Cotton

RAGS,

By the Printer hereof.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has removed his shop to the house formerly occupied by Mr. Marmaduke Curtis, in Market street, where he carries on the White Smith Business in its various branches. He makes locks, keys, and hinges of all sorts, pipe and squaw tomahawks, scalping knives, boxes and pins for vizes, grates polished and unpolished, andirons, shovels, tongs, kers, chaffing dishes, bread toasters, ladles, skim fleshforks, and sewers, with all kinds of iron for a kitchen, currying combs, plates saddle t makes craping, curling, and pincing tongs, ru belts, grinds swords, razors, scissors, and pen kn cleans & polishes guns and pistols, makes bed sc and branding irons of all sizes, and does several c pieces of business in the White Smith line, too ous to mention.

He also carries on the Black Smith, in the lately occupied by William Braden, in partne with James Beard, who is perfectly well qualifie horse shoeing, or any kind of work in that way; also makes horse, cow, and sheep bells.

GEORGE M'GUNEGL

Pittsburgh, Sept. 15, 1789.

N. B. Two Apprentices wanted to the aforesaid business; also, a quantity of old brass, for which a generous price will be given.

WASHINGTON ACADEMY.

DAVID JOHNSON, A. M. late Teacher of the English Language in the University of Pennsylvania, has accepted of the same Office in the Washington Academy. Scholars will be immediately received at twenty five shillings each for one year. The Revd. Mr. Dod continues to instruct the youth under his care in the Latin and other Learned Languages, and will receive such other Students as may be offered for Instruction in these Languages or the Mathematicks. The situation of this Academy in the heart of a rich and populous settlement, renders it peculiarly inviting to such as desire instruction for themselves or children. Boarding may be had in reputable houses at about thirty dollars for the year, and the established reputation of the Masters, gives the most favorable prospects of the growth of Learning, Morality and Religion in this Seminary.

BLANK

Judgement Bonds

To be Sold at the Printing Office, Pittsburgh.

TO BE SOLD,

ON reasonable terms for country produce, or cash at a lower rate, a deed for two hundred and fifty acres of land, in the fourth district of donation lands; also, two conveyances for one hundred acres each, gifted by Congress to soldiers serving during the war. Enquire of the Printer.

September 1789.

THE administrator of George Justus, deceased, being desirous to settle the estate, and make the earliest arrangements for the payment of any debts that may be due thereby, requests all persons who may have any accounts against the same to bring them in for settlement properly authenticated, on the twenty sixth of January next, to Mr Jacob Landsmans opposite the town of Pittsburgh, and all persons indebted to the said estate, are also desired to settle their accounts and make payment of the balances due on or before the first of December next, otherwise the accounts will be put in proper hands for recovery

ISAAC JUSTUS, administrator.

October 27, 1789.

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d by JOHN SCULL, at his Printing-Office in Water Street, near Cowsky's Ferry, where Subscriptions (at 15/ ... Papers are thankfully received, and PRINTING in its different Branches i. done with Care and Expedition ... and every Continuance after one fourth of a Dollar; The